(XLIst YEAR.) THE (No. 2046.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1786.

LONDON, *December* 1.

A FEW evenings ſince, a gentleman in Fleet-ſtreet, who is remarkably fond of punning, being alarmed at the conſequence that might ariſe from his family being continually playing at cards, addreſſed his ſon as follows:—You amuſed yourſelf laſt night upon All Fours, but I am determined not to put up with ſuch behaviour any longer; it is really ſhocking to hear you brag that you have not been in bed all night, but playing at My Lady's Hole; for my own part, I like as well as you to laugh and lay down, and am not averſe to a Deal of Matrimony, but am afraid that your companions are all Knaves, from the higheſt to the loweſt, and you will find yourſelf miſtaken if you think to make Game of me. I know your Tricks, and I am ſure you will forfeit your Honours; you are digging your grave with your own Spades; if your pockets were full of Diamonds, you would loſe them, and ſoon be within an Ace of ruin; in ſhort, you deſerve to be clubbed for having the Heart to treat one in this manner, therefore the Curſe of Scotland attend you, and the Deuce take me if I ſuffer any more ſuch Dealings.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, November 24.

"In digging near where the ancient palace of Scoon ſtands, the workmen lately diſcovered upwards of twenty ſtone coffins, near eight feet below the ſurface, in which were depoſited entire ſkeletons, one of which was larger than any of the reſt, and ſuppoſed to meaſure near eight feet in length. Another ſkeleton above ſix feet in length, had over it a ſtone, with the following Latin inſcription,—"Pro Anima Willei de Haila," in Saxon characters, and on the top of which is cut a large ſword and ſhield, not unlike the form of thoſe ſwords uſed in the age of Sir William Wallace. Upon another of the ſtones was alſo an inſcription. Near the above ſpot, and not far from the foundation of the old monaſtery, were alſo found an immenſe number of Scots coins."

Extract of a letter from Paris, December 3.

"The language and ſyſtem of the French court ſeems to be an univerſal peace. Although France has been ſucceſsful in rendering America independent, no advantage has been derived from thence. Commerce, in place of war, is now the chief object of France; ſhe ſees the great advantage England reaps from trade, and is anxious to bring about a commercial treaty with Britain, and is in daily expectation of the arrival of an envoy from London, to treat on that ſubject. Their next object is to enter into a treaty with Great-Britain and Holland, to preſerve the peace of Europe, and to mediate and ſettle any little difference that may ariſe in Germany. The French ambaſſador at Vienna is juſt returned from thence, and, it is ſaid, brings ſtrong aſſurances of the pacific diſpoſition of the emperor. France is not now jealous of the proſperity of Britain, for the more it flouriſhes, the more of the produce of France will be taken off."

A letter from Morocco ſays, "I have juſt been witneſs to one of the moſt ſhocking ſpectacles I ever beheld. The emperor has cauſed near two hundred ſlaves belonging to his court, to ſuffer the moſt cruel death in public, relative to ſome irregularities he diſcovered in the ſeraglio. Going one evening (as is his uſual cuſtom) to viſit his women, he obſerved a hurry and confuſion, very uncommon in that place, and in a few minutes was ſurpriſed by the appearance of ſeveral men:—His rage at this ſight cannot be deſcribed, but he being unattended, many fortunately effected their eſcape. The ſeraglio was immediately ſearched, but nothing diſcovered that could throw any further light on this affair, and though the torture has not been ſpared, it has hitherto been uſed without ſucceſs. I cannot learn what fate has attended the women, as every thing done within thoſe walls is kept a profound ſecret. It is ſuppoſed that a deſign was formed by ſome Europeans to carry off ſeveral of the women, and had gained admittance by rich preſents to the eunuchs, and this is the more probable, as ſome of them have been miſſing ever ſince.

"The emperor now conſtantly appears in yellow, a colour by which he always chooſes to denote that he has put off the qualities of a man, and aſſumed thoſe of the moſt ſavage brute; the ſight of which makes thoſe about him tremble in ſilent apprehenſions of immediate death, from his own hand, or thoſe of his executioners. When I compare the ſituation of theſe poor people with that of our own countrymen, I cannot help exclaiming, O! happy men! whoſe perſons are protected from every oppreſſion of power. Bleſſed country! where men are not ſubject to become the victims of a lawleſs tyrant's rage, and where women, unreſtrained by any barbarous cuſtoms, enjoy with freedom all the rights of nature. Let not faction and diſcord endanger the bleſſings you now poſſeſs, but let unanimity among yourſelves ſecure them to ages yet to come."

Very near thirty years ago, a remarkable execution happened in Surry—One Gregory was hanged for horſe-ſtealing, and at the ſame time no leſs than 11 of his own ſons were hung by his ſide, on the ſame gallows, for repeated crimes of the ſame nature: and what is yet more ſingular, one Coleman, with his 5 ſons were hung on the ſame gallows, at the ſame moment, in all 18 in number.

The demand of three marriage portions will we underſtand, be made by the miniſter in the enſuing ſeſſions of parliament; one of fifty thouſand pounds for the princeſs royal, and two of forty thouſand pounds for princeſs Elizabeth and princeſs Auguſta.

Dec. 12. By a letter from Angleſea, we have this day received the melancholy account of between ſixty and ſeventy perſons being drowned on Monday night, the 5th inſtant, about 8 o'clock, in croſſing the river Menai, in the Pally Vo le ferry boat, from the town of Carnarvon to the Angleſea ſhore; among the unfortunate number were a clergyman and his wife, and many very reputable farmers. What made the ſcene ſo very diſtreſſing, was the boat ſtriking on a ſand bank half channel over, which filled her inſtantly with water, the boat being ſo heavy laden with ſuch a number of people on board. All the people then quitted the boat, and went on the ſand bank, which was at that time dry. Their cries were ſoon heard on the Carnarvon and Angleſea ſhores. Many boats went to their aſſiſtance; but from the violence of the wind, and the ſea running ſo very high, no relief could be given them, though repeated trials were made by the boats; but they durſt not venture too near the ſand, becauſe if they had touched them, they would have ſhared the ſame fate. Only one man was ſaved out of the whole, by his being an extraordinary ſwimmer. And on Tueſday the 6th, another boat belonging to the ſame ferry, with forty paſſengers on board, was in the greateſt danger, and would have ſhared the ſame fate with the former, but for the great exertions of the ferrymen and others on board.

The French cabinet appears to be very deſirous that it ſhould be generally underſtood, the chief end of their negotiations is to preſerve the preſent peace of Europe, which, as it is undoubtedly for their own intereſt, ſome credit may be given to the preamble of the different treaties lately publiſhed by them to the world, and which ſeem to be worded with more than ordinary care. The unwearied pains alſo taken by the French miniſtry, to ſettle the diſpute between the emperor and the Dutch, ſpeak ſtill more forcibly their pacific intentions. It is further well known that it will be ſome years, even with the greateſt frugality, before their finances will be in a ſituation to invite them to hoſtilities, therefore, it is to be hoped, mankind will grow wiſe through neceſſity, and inſtead of deſtroying each other, by authoriſed murder, improve their own happineſs, and their country's wealth, by the increaſe of commerce, and the improvement of thoſe local advantages which every country poſſeſſes.

Laſt Friday morning a man who blacks ſhoes under the Dean's gateway, St. Paul's Church yard, undertook for a wager of one guinea, to hop from a public houſe at Holloway, known by the name of Mother Red Cap, to the top of Highgate Hill, with his foot in his right hand, in one quarter of an hour, which he performed in thirteen minutes and an half, to the aſtoniſhment of as great a number of ſpectators, as is ſuppoſed ever gathered together on a like occaſion.

We are well informed, that it is the determination of miniſtry not to take any ſteps whatever in the Iriſh buſineſs, till the unprejudiced and unbiaſſed voice of the Iriſh nation ſhall demand a reviſal of the propoſitions. In fact, the executive miniſters of both countries have pledged their words, that they ſhall not interfere; and it would be doing but little juſtice to the honour and veracity of theſe gentlemen, to ſuppoſe that they will not be ſcrupulouſly obſervant of their engagements.

On Saturday the 29th of November, a race was run in St. George's Fields, by two old men of the pariſh of Newington, from the turnpike in St. George's Fields, next Blackman-ſtreet, to the Bunhouſe near the Aſylum, and back. The bet was for five ſhillings worth of punch, beſides by-bets, to not leſs than perhaps fifty pounds.—The age of the old man is 76 years, one month and a few days; the age of the young man 63 years and a few days. The race was won by the young man after a very hard conteſt, by about three yards, owing to the old man having a fall. The race was run in twelve minutes, one half and three ſeconds.—Length of ground, one mile and upwards.—What is moſt remarkable, the old man cheerfully paid for the punch, and diverted the company with a good ſong, when the young man could not hold up his head, and many are of opinion it will be his death. The old man offered to run him for 50l. at any future day.

ROSEAU, *(Dominica) November* 26.

On Wedneſday night laſt, about ten o'clock, Mr. Thomas Moon, a reſident of this town, was ſhot dead in his own houſe, the report of the piſtol inſtantly alarmed the neighbours, and upon inquiry being made by a magiſtrate, Mr. John Richardſon was taken up on ſuſpicion, and committed to gaol. Next morning the coroner's inqueſt ſat on the body, and by the evidence produced before them, it appeared that the ſhot was fired by one M'Namara, late maſter of a veſſel, in conſequence of a diſpute having ariſen between him and the deceaſed, and that Mr. Richardſon had acted as a ſecond in the affair; upon which the jury brought in their verdict "*wilful murder by both*"—The ſaid M'Namara having eluded the ſearch made for him during the night, was apprehended next day, by Mr. Richardſon's brother at Layou, and immediately ſent up to town, and committed to gaol. This tragical event having originated from a diſpute of a moſt trifling nature, at a game of cards in a tavern, affords a ſtriking leſſon and warning to young people in particular, not to frequent ſuch places, where they muſt inevitably ſuffer in their morals, and may, when they little think of it, be reduced (as in this inſtance) to the extreme of danger or of guilt: It alſo ſhews the folly and danger for third perſons more eſpecially, to keep alive and aggravate ſuch little differences, as without the cruel officiouſneſs of pretended friends, might have been buried in oblivion.

Extract of a letter from captain Marſhall, commanding the light rangers, from camp in the centre of the iſland.

"Yeſterday I moved with what could be ſpared from the camp, to intercept Bala in his return from Roſaly, on our march through his old camp ground, Charles, the negro your excellency ſent me, being advanced in our front ſome diſtance, perceived two centinels poſted there, and he from that was ſure Balla was then in his camp; we immediately marched for it, and after very hard labour we came to a mountain near 400 feet high, which we aſcended by the aſſiſtance of the vines, and deſcended in like manner: We immediately got ſight of the camp, and ſaw ſome few take to the woods, we fired ſeveral ſhot, and a few were returned; we ſet fire to the camp and found a ſmall boy of three years old; a woman was alſo ſhot, many different articles were found, ſuch as a new militia jacket, a new coverlid, and ſome blue jackets, and many ſmall things, four firelocks were taken, and ſix deſtroyed, and we got a few pounds of powder."

Extract of a letter from captain Marſhall, to his excellency governor Orde,

Caſtle Bruce, 30th December, 1785.

SIR,

Agreeable to my laſt letter to your excellency, I marched for Harris's plantation on Tueſday morning, where I remained all night, and next day ſet out for that camp of Balla's, where the priſoner Gabriel had left him. Captain Garret's legion led the front, the detachment of the 30th regiment led by me in the centre, and the green legion in the rear. In this order we marched until 8 o'clock, when the advanced guard obſerved ſix runaways ſome diſtance in their front, of which captain Garret gave me immediate information, I ordered him to puſh on with lieutenant Egan and a party of the green legion as faſt as he could, and if poſſible to take them before they could alarm their camp. He ſoon after ſaw ſeven more loaded with proviſions, who were ſo cloſely purſued that they threw down their loads and cutlaſſes.

The priſoner informed captain Garret, that he was near the encampment he had left them in. He immediately ordered a party to ſecure a paſs on their left, while he purſued on the right; I marched up the main path, with the detachment of the 30th regiment, and the remainder of the green legion. Captain Garret very ſoon entered the encampment, which he found abandoned. Being very much diſappointed, I ſent for Gabriel, and told him, that if he did not give me every information in his power, I would immediately put him to death. He ſaid,

that at a good distance up the hill, there was formerly an old encampment, and where he supposed, as it was very difficult to get at, having only one pass into it, they would be found. We immediately marched for it, and when the party was got some distance up the hill, a centinel was seen. From the situation of the post it was not in my power to surround them. I therefore ordered captain Garret immediately to gain the hill, and force into their camp, which he and his party, notwithstanding being exposed to all their fire, and having a path where only one man could march in front, with great bravery got into (under cover of a fire which I had previously concerted, against the part where the enemy might be expected to oppose them) without any party being wounded, although obliged to hand up their muskets as they gained the top. On entering it he found a young girl, between two and three years old, the rest all got away by scrambling higher, and getting into the skirts of the mountain Deablotin. Captain Garret pursued a mile and killed one man, the head of which, and the child, I brought to the honourable general Bruce's, to be forwarded to Roseau. Meeting with precipices impracticable to get down, the party returned. So soon as we got into the post, I ordered out scouting parties and patroles during the night, the rest of the party remaining in the camp. Early in the morning I sent fresh scouting parties and patroles, who returned about ten o'clock, without being able to see any of them, and the next day was obliged to give the party only half allowance, owing to the impossibility of carrying a sufficiency with the carriers for so large a party, for any length of time. I therefore ordered fire to be put to their camps, first securing about fifty or sixty pounds of very fine glazed powder, about nearly the same weight of ball, slugs and shot, about a dozen and a half of bill-hooks, and some axes. We broke about a dozen of iron pots, not being able to carry them with us. We also found three militia regimentals, and two other coats, with some negro cloathing, shirts, &c. belonging to Rosaly.

They had thirty-five huts, which seemed calculated to hold four men each There were no provisions, and from all the information I can collect, they exist only on what is brought in by their scouts. After I had seen all the huts burnt, having scarce any provisions, I desired captain Garret to march for general Bruce's estate, while I followed with the detachment of the 30th centre legion, and baggage. He arrived here last night, and myself this morning; where we found all our wants immediately relieved, and the party all comfortably lodged, with plenty of provisions (great part dressed) for our reception. We are all under very great obligations to the general, for his very particular attention in person to every individual of the party. As they are all very much fatigued, he has advised me to remain here to-morrow and next day, in order to refresh them. I shall then advise with him what is best to be done to get at them again. The whole party are much in want of shoes—The general very kindly gave me and captain Garret a pair each; we had walked three miles with very bad ones till we met him.

I have the honour of being,
Your excellency's humble servant.
JOHN MARSHALL.
Commanding the Centre Legion of Rangers.

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica) January* 18.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Bay of Honduras, to a friend in this town.

"*Old River's Mouth, November* 30, 1785.

"On the 29th at night, but more particularly on the 30th of August, it blew a mere hurricane of wind: all the vessels at this river's mouth drove, some parted two cables, and yet here the gale was not near so violent as at St. George's Key, and to the northward of that.

"In the New and North rivers, all the plantations were totally destroyed and upwards of two hundred houses were blown down in the Spanish settlement of Baccallar; at which place all the woods and plantations are thrown to the ground. Nothing of a similar nature was ever known or heard of in these parts before. You would not know St. George's Key, were you to see it; in many places it has lost upwards of twenty feet; the sea rolled free over it in almost every direction."

PLYMOUTH, *February* 21.

A machine of a curious and singular kind has lately been constructed by a gentleman in this town. It is modelled as appertaining to two species. The body of it is in all respects similar to a sleigh, for which it was first intended; but by the addition of a mast, bowsprit, and sails, resembling those of a boat, and irons or skaits fixed on each of the runners, it is transformed into a sailing sleigh, and peculiarly calculated to run on the ice by the influence of the wind. It is likewise furnished with an helm, and a kind of skait fixed on the rudder, by which the vehicle may be steered with all imaginable facility, which, upon trial on a large pond, rather exceeded the expectations of the inventor. Although the wind was small, yet it fully demonstrated that such sailing is by no means impracticable. In the northern climates, where the rivers are shut up for several months together, such conveyance may be most eligible, and the improvement of vehicles of this kind attended with great utility, as it will supercede the necessity of horses, but they in their turn, may be employed as snow and contrary wind may render necessary. But whatever may be the use of this invention, or whatever its improvements in future, we venture in justice to say, that it does credit to the ingenuity of the artist.

WORCESTER, *March* 2.

Last Thursday a number of criminals from the county of Hampshire, who were sentenced to labour on Castle Island for certain periods, passed through this town on their way thither. Among them was Burroughs, the celebrated preacher at Pelham; and an ingenious artist at money-making, well known by the name of Wheeler, who is said to have very great knowledge in metals, and almost attained the great aim of alchemy—transmutation. It is to be regretted that such persons who are capacitated for valuable members of society, should unfortunately pursue such measures as to bring infamy, instead of fame and honour, upon themselves.

NEW-HAVEN, *February* 23.

A mineral spring has lately been discovered in this city, the virtues of which promise great benefits to invalids. A gentleman of the faculty has, without any lucrative views, been at the expence of erecting over it a convenient building, for the accommodation of those who may choose to use it as a bath. It is said to have produced beneficial effects in several instances.

A gentleman lately from London informs us, that a mill is constructing on the bank of the river Thames, and near Blackfriars-bridge, which is to carry thirty-six pair of stones. The great power necessary to produce this great effect is derived neither from water nor from wind, but from a more simple though less obvious source, viz. steam. The whole expence will be about £.36,000 sterling. The great power of steam has been sufficiently experienced in the fire engine. It's application to the purpose of carrying a mill, cannot, we conceive, be difficult to a mechanical genius; and should an easy method of making use of it for this purpose be pointed out, it will obviate the disadvantages which many parts of this country may experience from the drying up of mill streams, and which will increase as the country is cleared up.

NEWPORT, *February* 27.

By a letter from a respectable character in New-York, to a gentleman in this city. dated the 19th instant, we have advice, that letters had been received there from Madeira, of the 12th of December, which informed, that "two Moorish cruisers had anchored in some harbour of that island, which left Mogador about the 25th of November, and that one of the officers had been on shore, and delivered to the governor of Madeira, a letter from the Portuguese consul at Morocco, which informed that an American agent had arrived there for the purpose of a treaty with the emperor, and that orders had been given to his cruisers not to interrupt the American navigation—this information was confirmed by the officer of the cruiser which came on shore at Madeira—this intelligence, connected with the arrangements taken to procure peace with the Barbary powers, gives reason to hope that the negotiation with Morocco and Algiers will issue successfully for the United States."

NEW-YORK, *March* 10.

We learn that counterfeit half guineas, badly executed, partly of base metal, therefore easily detected, are now in circulation at Kingston, Jamaica; and, as it is probable some of them will soon be introduced to America, it is to be hoped, that this timely caution will render abortive the intentions of dealers in this fraudulent article.

The senate of South-Carolina, on the 8th of February last, resolved, *nem. con.* that "that house will not receive, during the present sitting of the general assembly, any more petitions from any person or persons banished from that state, or either of their sister states."

CARLISLE, *March* 1.

A letter from one of the commissioners for Indian affairs, to a gentleman in this town, dated Miami, December 21, 1785, contains the following extract:

"Two days ago we had a determinate answer from the Shawanese. They say they had been blinded and imposed upon by bad people; that they will give no more attention to their stories but will collect their own nation, with all others in their power, and will attend us immediately. If they are serious (as I think they are) we will be able to do business in a short time. There are here, about one hundred Delawares and Wyandotts, who seem much interested in forwarding the treaty."

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 18.

A letter from St. Eustatia, dated February 12, contains the following frightful account: "Last Monday there was a melancholy scene acted here. A negro slave, either ou tof his senses, or possessed by a devil indeed, broke open his master's room, whence he took a large couteau, and immediately proceeded into a school next door, where he inhumanly murdered a sweet little girl: Two others he wounded in such a manner, that it is thought they will not recover. He then went into the street, and gave chace to a gentleman on horseback; but on finding he could not overtake him, he stopped, and pushed into a house, the master of which fortunately was at home, and had posted himself at the chamber door, in which his wife and three or four women had taken shelter. The wretch attacked the master of the house so quickly, that he could not procure any means of defence, except a chair. The negro made several strokes at him, which he parried with the chair; and watching an opportunity, struck him with the leg of it, on the forehead, which stunned him so that he fell down. Some assistance being had, he was properly secured. I have not been to see him, but it is said he shews no signs of madness. It is not yet determined what dreadful death he shall suffer. Some say he will be broke alive, and then hung up in gibbets: others that he will be burned. No death is too cruel for him—for after he had split the child's skull, and thought it was dead, the little creature having attempted to crawl away upon its hands and feet, the inhuman monster perceived it, returned, and gave it two or three strokes on the neck, almost separating the head from the body."

Another letter from the same place, dated Feb. 19, says: "To-morrow a negro man who committed a horrid murder here, is to be broke alive, and then beheaded. His body is to be burned, and his head placed on a pole. A dreadful warning to other wretches."

Extract of a letter from Boston, March 1.

"Arrived here on Monday last, captain Gage, in a schooner from Lisbon, ninety days passage—previous to his departure from that port, captain Cunningham arrived there from Petersburgh, and brought a report that an American brig, bound also from Petersburgh to Lisbon, had been taken by the Algerines."

A letter from Bridge-town, (Barbados) January 14, says, "Last night arrived an American ship, called the Favourite, captain Derry, from Philadelphia, bound to Bilboa: she left the Capes the 24th of December last, and put in here in distress, having sprung a leak, carried away her mizen-mast, and six feet water in her hold."

WILMINGTON, *February* 8.

The following came from a gentleman of veracity, who arrived here a few days since, on his way down the country.

A few days ago, a country woman stopped at the inn this side of the river Schuylkill. After refreshing herself, she had occasion to get a bank note of the value of £.12 changed, which a well dressed man sitting by observed. No sooner than she had taken her departure from the above place, he likewise took his; but pursued quite a contrary route. As soon as he thought she had got out of hearing, he turned about and pursued her. When he had come near he drew out a pistol, and threatened her with instant death, if she did not deliver up her money. She drew her purse from her pocket, and threw it as far as she could from her, saying, since you must have it, I'll give you some trouble for it. He instantly leaped from his horse, and went after it. She seized the favourable moment, and rode off with speed, when his horse immediately followed after; she, supposing it to be the robber in pursuit of her, gradually mended her pace, until she arrived at her own habitation; when, to her great joy, she found herself in possession of a fine horse, besides £.200 which she afterwards found in the saddle-bags. The horse, &c. has since been advertised, but no owner has yet appeared.

Negroes for Sale.

To be SOLD at PRIVATE SALE, and for cash only,

A NUMBER of very valuable negroes, among which are several women with one, two, and three children, several girls fit to wait on table, and one boy about sixteen years of age, together with a number of boys and girls that will soon be serviceable, and sold very reasonable for cash. Inquire of the printers.

West river, March 26, 1786.

For sale, and ready to be delivered at two convenient landings on West river,

WHITE-OAK timber, hewed out in the rough, sufficient to build a vessel of 250 tons burthen, together with a quantity of 4½ inch, 3 inch, 2½ inch, and 2 inch oak plank, and a number of oak trennails, the whole was cut and sawed in the winter and spring of 1785, and is perfectly well seasoned. For terms apply to w6
JAMES CHESTON.

Annapolis, March 29, 1786.

THE subscribers have a general assortment of goods at their store on the front of the Dock, in the city of Annapolis, which they would dispose of all together at a reasonable advance, and give a long credit for part of them, upon being well secured in the payments agreeable to contract. They continue selling as usual at retail, and will receive for goods any paper money now in circulation, at par with specie, with the interest added, and any kind of certificates at their passing value; and as they find, from their peculiar situation, an inconvenience in carrying on, and giving that necessary attention required in mercantile concerns, mean, as soon as the goods now on hand are sold, to decline that business for the present, and from an anxious desire of being enabled to re-imburse their correspondents in Europe, request those who have been pleased to favour them with their custom to be as early in making payments as possible, which will greatly relieve, and very particularly oblige S w
THOMAS and BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

An ACT to extend the time limited for bringing in and settling claims against this state by the citizens thereof, and for limiting the time for bringing in and settling claims against the said state by citizens of the United States.

WHEREAS by an act, entitled, An act to limit the time for bringing and settling claims against this state, it was enacted, That all claims upon this state, by any citizen thereof, which have arisen before the tenth day of January seventeen hundred and eighty-five, shall be brought in, liquidated and settled, on or before the tenth day of November seventeen hundred and eighty five, and no claim against the state by any citizen thereof, which did arise on any account or transaction whatsoever, before the said tenth day of January seventeen hundred and eighty five, shall after the said tenth day of November seventeen hundred and eighty-five, be passed or settled by the auditor or intendant, or paid by this state, unless the person having such claim is or shall be an infant, non compos mentis or feme covert, or be out of this state, in which cases one year shall be allowed to such persons respectively, after the disability removed, or the person so being out of the state returns, to bring in and settle such claims: and whereas it is represented to this general assembly, that sundry citizens of this state, having claims upon the same, through the remoteness of their situation from the auditor or intendant, and other causes, have not brought in the said claims to be liquidated and settled on or before the aforesaid tenth day of November seventeen hundred and eighty-five, as directed by the above recited act; and, it appearing reasonable, that a further time should be allowed, for the purpose aforesaid, to such persons as have just claims against this state,

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all claims upon this state by any citizen thereof, (except claims for the depreciation and pay of the army previous to the first day of August seventeen hundred and eighty,) which have arisen before the said tenth day of January seventeen hundred and eighty-five, may be brought in, passed and settled by the auditor-general or intendant, on or before the first day of June seventeen hundred and eighty-six, and paid by this state, any thing in the said recited act to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That all claims against this state by any citizen of any other of the United States, shall be brought in and settled as aforesaid, on or before the first day of December seventeen hundred and eighty-six, and that no claim against this state as aforesaid which shall not be brought in and settled agreeably to the directions of this act shall hereafter be paid by this state, unless the person having such claim be an infant, feme covert or person non compos mentis, or in some foreign country, in which cases one year shall be allowed to bring in and settle such claim, after the disability removed, or the return of such person to this or some one of the United States, as the case may be.

And be it enacted, That a copy of this act, under the great seal, shall be sent as soon as may be to the respective executive powers.

Auditor's-office, Annapolis, March 27, 1786.

THE auditor gives notice to all concerned, that the following resolve, passed at the last session of the general assembly of Maryland, viz. "RESOLVED, That the auditor-general be authorised and directed to settle and adjust the accounts of all officers and soldiers who shall PERSONALLY apply to him and who have served in the Maryland line, who have not been heretofore settled with, and who are entitled to a depreciation of pay agreeably to an act of this state, entitled, An act to settle and adjust the accounts of the troops of this state in the service of the United States, &c. and the supplements to said act, and to grant certificates for the amount thereof, provided that such application be made before the first day of November 1786, the auditor being fully satisfied of the identity of the person."

The auditor further informs every person who has not received his depreciation of pay as a soldier of the Maryland line in the continental army, that unless he produces a good and sufficient discharge from a field officer, or captain commanding the corps to which he belonged, together with a certificate from some respectable inhabitant of the neighbourhood where he resides, shewing that he is the identical person named in the discharge, his application will be of no effect. No depreciation can be granted to a deserter, or to any person who did not serve two full years or more from and after the first of January 1777.

C. RICHMOND, auditor-general.

TAKEN up by James Thomas, living on Little Choptank, a small ROW BOAT, about ten feet long. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mordecai Smith, late of Calvert county, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally proved, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment to

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GEORGE SMITH,
PHEBE SMITH, administratrix.

Newport, February 27, 1786.

WE hereby forewarn all persons from hauling seans at our fishing landings, hunting within our enclosures, or fixing hedges across the runs of water that pass through our lands.

RICHARD MASON,
JOHN CAMPBELL,
WALTER WINTER.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late Dr. Walter Hanson Jenifer, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated that they may be paid, and it is expected that those indebted to the said estate will pay without delay or further notice, that the executors may be enabled to pay off the debts and legacies of the deceased.

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DANIEL JENIFER,
DANIEL JENIFER, jun. } executors.

March 4, 1786.

To be SOLD, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Monday the 17th of April, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A VALUABLE tract of land, well situated, and lying in Charles county, about three miles from Benedict-town, and four from the Cool Springs, containing near four hundred acres; this tract of land is very fertile and well adapted to planting or farming, and has a very large quantity of low ground that will produce good corn or tobacco, or may very easily be converted into good meadows; there is also a never failing stream of water running on each side of this land, they intersect at one end, where is formed a most advantageous seat for a mill; it is an exceeding healthy situation, with several good springs; the plantation is in good order for immediate cultivation; there are on the premises a good dwelling house 16 by 24, with two brick chimnies lately built, kitchen, negro quarter, a good tobacco house, and other necessary outhouses; there is also a thriving young apple orchard, containing 350 trees, and an old orchard of 150 trees. The title is indisputable. The payments are as follow, one third of the purchase money to be paid down, one third on the first of January 1787, and the balance on the first of January 1788, a bond for the conveyance will be given when the first payment is made. Possession will be given on the first of January 1787. Bond with approved security will be required.

WILLIAM WHEATLY.

March 21, 1786.

To be SOLD by the subscriber, in Annapolis, on Wednesday the 12th day of April next, the following negroes belonging to the estate of James Tootell, deceased, viz.

FOUR women and girls, aged from thirteen to twenty-five years, one of the women hath three children, two boys and a girl, another hath one young child, a girl. Also one negro lad of about seventeen years of age; they have all been used as house servants, and will be sold on twelve months credit, on giving bond with security.

ANNE TOOTELL, executrix.

Sale of Horses.

Shrewsbury, Kent county, March 13, 1786.

On Monday the 17th day of April next, will be exposed to sale, at the farm of the late John Cadwalader, Esq; in Kent county,

A NUMBER of full blooded colts and fillies, got by Bajazet, together with a considerable number of half and three quarters blooded colts and fillies by the same sire. Also the noted covering horse Bajazet; and the full blooded mare Maria, that won the sweepstake at Chester-town last fall, she is five years old this spring. The purchasers; on giving bond, payable with interest, and security if required, will be allowed two years credit.

Also for sale, at the same time and place, a new six oar boat, completely fitted with sails, &c. Credit will be given as above.

March 21, 1786.

To be RENTED,

A VERY large, elegant, and convenient house, fit for public or private business, in this city.

ALEXANDER TRUEMAN.

Annapolis, March 22, 1786.

IN consequence of an act passed at the last session of assembly, the commissioners appointed to build a new church in the city of Annapolis, call upon those persons who carried away the 372,400 place and 58,550 stock bricks, which they had in the year 1774 provided for that purpose, to render an account of the quantities they respectively took or caused to be taken away, and to pay for the same, otherwise a bill in chancery will be filed against them without delay. The commissioners request the favour of such citizens as know by whom any of the materials that were prepared for the church have been taken away, to inform them who the parties were, lest such persons should shamefully neglect to render an account.

The commissioners will contract with any person or persons inclined to dig and remove the earth where the foundation is to be laid; and to lay the foundation of a new church this spring, the dimensions 127 feet by 63 feet, stone for the purpose being already at the place; they also wish to receive proposals from any person inclined to make and deliver the abovementioned number of bricks in the course of the ensuing summer. Mr. Thomas Hyde, one of the commissioners, will receive any accounts that may be rendered, or any proposals that may be made in consequence of this notice.

Annapolis, March 20, 1786.

The last gentle hint.

WE have several times, by way of advertisement, called on all those indebted to us to appear and settle their accounts, and have threatened to bring actions against those who did not comply; we have hitherto held our hands, knowing the scarcity of money and the difficulty of the times, and trusting that our debtors would reflect and comply with our reasonable and very moderate requisitions; but we are now convinced that Job's stock of patience would not be sufficient to bear with the tardiness of the present day; we therefore now, for the *last time*, require all who owe us to come in and settle their accounts by bond or note, if they cannot make it convenient to give us cash, by or before the first day of June next: Those who do not regard this notice may be assured that suits will be commenced without ceremony.

WALLACE, DAVIDSON, and JOHNSON.

Annapolis, March 14, 1786.

THE subscriber having declined selling his house, which was advertised for sale on the 20th instant, purposes carrying on the cabinet and house-joiners businesses in this city, as usual.

WILLIAM SEFTON.

To be SOLD, on the eleventh of April next;

A NUMBER of male and female slaves who have been used to waiting in the house; household and kitchen furniture. Six months credit will be given, and in case of failure the purchaser shall add twenty per cent. on the value.

ALEXANDER TRUEMAN.

ELLICOTT's ALMANACKS,

For the year of our Lord 1786,

To be SOLD at the Post-Office.

January 24, 1786.

THE plantation which I advertised during the fall for sale the 16th instant, not being sold, will now be rented for the present year, consisting of about 800 acres, lying on the mouth of South river, three to four miles from Annapolis. For terms apply to

MARY THOMAS.

To the PEOPLE of MARYLAND.

ARISTIDES begs leave to inform you, that his first address could not obtain a place in that paper which has the most general circulation within the state; besides, the subject of that address comprehends such a variety of matter, that the narrow limits of a newspaper will not admit a proper discussion; he has therefore chosen a wider field, and will shortly address you in a pamphlet, entitled, "Considerations on the proposed removal of the seat of government." He wishes that each side of the question may receive justice; and he is perswaded, that an advocate may do his duty; and at the same time treat his antagonists with candour, decency, and good manners.

Annapolis, March 21, 1786.

THE subscribers to St. John's College, by order of the visitors and governors, are hereby requested to make their first payment to the subscriber, treasurer to the college, on or before the first day of June next.

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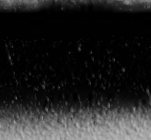
BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

Chaptico, St. Mary's county, March 8, 1786.

I HAVE thought proper to inform the public, that Joseph Edelen, of Charles county, has made over unto me all his estate both real and personal, in trust, for the payment of his debts, and other purposes mentioned in the deed.

JAMES BISCOE.

Doden, March 21, 1786.



RAN away from the subscriber, on the 17th instant, a dark mulatto man named TONY, thirty five years of age, a stout thick fellow about five feet four inches high, by trade a sawyer; had on when he went away, a short white cotton jacket and trousers, a pair of country made shoes and stockings; he probably may pass as a person permitted to hire himself, and now looking out for work, but no such permission is granted him. Whoever takes up the above fellow shall receive three pounds reward, and reasonable charges if brought home from a distance.

WILLIAM STEUART.

ROMULUS,

A bright bay, full fifteen hands and a half high,

STANDS this season at Doden, and will cover at two guineas, and five shillings to the groom.

Romulus was got by Sweeper, his dam by Dr. Hamilton's imported Ranger, his grand-dam by Ariel, his great-grand-dam by Othello, out of an imported mare.

No mares will be covered unless the money is sent with them. Good pasturage at three shillings and ninepence per week, but I will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

WILLIAM STEUART.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Piscataway, Prince-George's county, February 8, 1768.

WENT away last October, from Mr. Queens, Eastern Branch, a yellow negro fellow, of the Butler breed, named MATTHEW, about nineteen or twenty years of age, five feet 7 or 8 inches hight; when examined speaks fast, and has a down look. He formerly belonged to Edward Edelen, of Newport, in Charles county; he was seen at Annapolis about three or four weeks before Christmas, and it is supposed he went from there to Baltimore about that time. His father and mother belong to one Mrs. Bradford, near Bladensburg, and he may perhaps be lurking about there. Whoever will secure the said fellow, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by

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BASIL EDELEN.

N. B. I do not recollect his apparel; he probably may change his name, and endeavour to pass for a free man.

B. E.

THE partnership of CHARLES and WILLIAM STEUART will be dissolved the first of May next; all persons indebted to them are requested to settle their accounts by that time, and those who have claims against them are requested to make them known.

THE sale of the effects advertised by Mrs. ELEANOR IRELAND, on the first of April, is put off to a future day.

ABSTRACT of the ACT respecting EXECUTIONS, &c.

1. NO execution to issue against debtors to whom indulgence was given by the act of November 1784, C. 55, to establish funds, &c. for five years before the 20th of March 1786, (of which the treasurer of the western shore shall give notice in the Annapolis Gazette and Baltimore Journal) and after that day the said treasurer to issue executions on the bonds on which one year's interest, due the 1st of September 1785, shall not be paid before the said 20th of March, for the said one year's interest; and if the interest is not paid by the 1st day of September annually, the said treasurer, every year until 1790, to issue executions to compel payment of the *annual* interest due on such bonds. After the 1st of January 1790, executions to issue on all the said bonds for *principal* and *interest* due.

2. No execution to issue on any bond, for *continental state* money, before the first day of January 1787, unless from the circumstances of the debtors the interest of the state may render it necessary; or unless for the indemnification of securities; the treasurer to be judge in *both* cases.

3. No execution to issue on any bond for *state* money, before the first day of July next, unless the circumstances of the debtor, or the indemnification of securities may render it necessary, as above.

4 No process to issue on any bond for *specie* (lodged in the treasury before the first of June 1785, and where the bonds are due before the first of January 1786.) pledged by act of November 1784, C 55, to redeem the *two* emissions (of June 1780) of *state* and *continental state* money, before the first of June next; provided the said debtors *before* that day, pay into the treasury one half of their debts in *specie*, or *state*, or *continental state* money; and in such case the said debtors to have indulgence for the *residue*, until the first of January 1787; and in case of neglect, after the first day of June next process to issue, and *all* the money due on the said bonds shall be applied to the redemption of the *state* money.

5. As it is unjust that persons who have *not* complied with the terms of sale, prescribed by the laws directing the sales of confiscated property, and have *not* yet bonded, should be placed on a *better* footing than the purchasers of the said property who have passed bonds; every purchaser of confiscated property, pledged for the redemption of the two emissions of June 1780, who hath *not* yet bonded for the same, shall give bond on or before the first day of June next, with such security as the treasurer of the western shore (under the direction of the governor and the council) shall require, for payment of the purchase money and interest thereon; which principal and interest shall be paid in the same manner, and on the same terms and conditions as are respectively prescribed by this act, in the case of persons who have entered into bond for the redemption of the respective emissions of June 1780; and if any of the said purchasers shall neglect to give bond as aforesaid, before the first day of June next, process shall *immediately* issue thereafter, and payment compelled in the money, *according to contract*.

6. All collectors of the public assessment, and either of the treasurers to receive the *two* emissions of June 1780, calculating the interest due thereon, at *par* with *specie*, in payment of any taxes due the state before the first of January 1785, not appropriated by law.

N. B. By the act of November 1784, C. 55, the above emissions were directed to be received at par, interest included, in payment of any taxes due before the first of March 1784.

7. Collectors to give any *specie* in their hands, received in payment of the said taxes due before the first of January 1785, in *exchange* for the said emissions of June 1780; and the governor and the council are requested to instruct the said collectors accordingly.

8. If by all the above means all the *state* money shall not be brought in by the first day of July next, the treasurer of the western shore shall *proportion* the *balance* among *all* the debtors for *such* money, and issue executions.

9. After the first day of July next, any possessor of the emission of *state* money may bring the same into the treasury of the western shore, and take choice of any of the said bonds for the said emission; and the treasurer shall assign the said bonds, and the assignee may, at any time *thereafter*, issue execution in his own name, and have the same remedy for payment as the state.

10. After the first day of January 1787, any possessor of *continental state* money may bring in the same, and chuse any of the bonds for the said money, and take assignment, and issue execution as aforesaid.

11. As the general words of the act of November 1784, C. 55, "To establish funds, &c." are supposed to *include* the bonds passed for bills of credit under the old government, which have not been discharged, and this subject was not considered by the legislature when the said act was passed, and the motives which influenced the obligors in the said bonds not to discharge the same in depreciated paper, entitle them at least to the indulgence of the legislature; NO proceeding shall be had or instituted against any obligor or obligors, or his or their securities, on any bond now in the treasury, and passed upon the borrowing from the loan-office during the old government, any bills of credit issued or emitted under the authority thereof, to compel payment of either principal or interest, until after the end of the next session of assembly, or until the legislature shall determine in what manner the obligors aforesaid shall pay off the bonds aforesaid, and the interest thereon due.

12. Any security on bond for confiscated British property, where the principal is dead, or shall die, the treasurer of the western shore, on application, may take bond with good security, for the principal and interest due, and deliver up and assign the original bond to such security, that he may have the same remedy as the state to recover the sum for which he shall give bond as aforesaid, from the estate of the deceased.

13. The attorney-general is entitled to receive fifty shillings current money on suit, or execution, on each bond, and *no more*, notwithstanding there may be more obligors than one in the same bond, and notwithstanding more executions may issue than one, or executions may issue more than *one* for one and the same cause.

The above abstract published for the information of all concerned, by

THOMAS HARWOOD, treasurer of the Western Shore.

Annapolis, February 16, 1786.

Published the last time, for the information of the citizens of Maryland.

In CONGRESS, March 17, 1785.

WHEREAS it must conduce to the preservation of public credit, and the equal distribution of justice, that the amount of the national debt be ascertained with the utmost expedition, and as delay in the settlement of accounts tends to render them obscure, and to encourage frauds by preventing the means of detecting them.

Resolved, That all persons having unliquidated claims against the United States, be, and they are hereby required within twelve months from the date hereof, to deliver a particular abstract of such claims to some commissioner in the state in which they respectively reside, who is authorised to settle accounts against the United States. And any person or persons neglecting to deliver their claims as aforesaid, shall be precluded from any adjustment of the same, except at the board of treasury; provided, that in those states where there is no commissioner of accounts, the citizens of such state or states shall be allowed one year for delivering their claims from the time when a commissioner shall have been appointed and enter on the duties of his office.

That all persons who shall neglect to deliver in a particular abstract of their claims as aforesaid, shall be excluded from the benefit of settlement or allowance.

CHARLES THOMSON, sec.

The office for adjusting lottery prizes, and all unliquidated claims against the United States by individuals, (loan-office certificates excepted) will be kept open in this city until the first day of next June, after which no account can possibly be admitted on any pretence whatsoever.

JOHN WHITE, commissioner of accounts.

Annapolis, March 13, 1786.

THE subscriber, intending to leave of business for some time, will dispose of his stock of merchandise on hand, consisting of a good assortment of spring and summer goods, and will oblige himself to make complete the fall and winter assortment to those he has on hand; he will rent his store and compting house, and if more convenient to the purchaser of the merchandise, he will let his dwelling house adjoining for one or more years.

Any person inclining to become a purchaser and renter to the above properties, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, who, for the last time, requests all those indebted to him upon bond, note, or open account, to settle and discharge the same by the first day of July next.

JAMES RINGGOLD.

Annapolis, February 14, 1786.

AGREEABLY to a resolve of the board of visitors and governors of St. John's College, in the state of Maryland, notice is hereby given, that the subscribers, being a committee appointed by the board for that purpose, will, at any time before the second Tuesday in May next, receive plans and proposals for erecting the building or buildings of the said college, within the city of Annapolis, and also for furnishing materials for the same.

A. C. HANSON,
NICHOLAS CARROLL,
RICHARD RIDGELY.

Annapolis, February 14, 1786.

AGREEABLY to the adjournment of the board of visitors and governors of St. John's College, there is to be a meeting of the board at the city of Annapolis, on the second Tuesday in May next.

By order,

EPHRAIM RAMSEY, sec.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a tract of 3000 acres of land, all wood and well timbered, lying on Bennett's creek, in Frederick county, Maryland; the land is well adapted to planting or farming, and is well situated, being about 10 miles from Frederick-town, 30 from Georgetown on Patowmack, and about 40 from Baltimore. The purchaser may suit himself as to quality. One half must be paid down, for the remainder credit will be given. Those inclined to purchase will please to apply to Mr. THOMAS BEARD, living near Queen-Anne, in Anne-Arundel county, or Mr. JOHN BORDLEY, near Chester-town, Kent county.

January 18, 1786.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at John Rutledge's, on the premises, the eighteenth day of April next, being the third day of the week, either together or in lots of two to three hundred acres,

A TRACT of land, called GOOD WILL PURCHASED AGAIN, situate in Harford county, in the state of Maryland, twenty miles from Baltimore-town, near the upper cross roads, containing one thousand five hundred and fifty-two and an half acres. It is mostly good wheat land, well watered, and a quantity of good meadow is and may be made on several of the lots; each of which has a proportion of wood-land. There are several buildings, and orchards on it, and the whole is well fenced, and its vicinity to Baltimore will render it very valuable. The purchase money to be paid in seven equal yearly payments, the purchasers giving satisfactory security, and paying the interest annually. A draught of the land, divided into lots, may be seen at John Rutledge's on the premises, who will shew the land to any person desirous of viewing it.

CHARLES JERVIS, attorney to ANN'E PEMBERTON.

March 7, 1786.

SWEEPER,

WILL stand at Mount Stewart plantation, near South river church, from the first of April until the first of July, and will cover at five pounds each mare, and a dollar to the groom.

Sweeper was bred by colonel Sharp, and was got by Dr. Hamilton's imported horse Figure, which was bred by the late duke of Hamilton, and got by the gray horse Figure, which was got by Standart out of Mariamne, a daughter of Old Partner.

Sweeper's dam was got by Othello, son of Crabb, his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller, which horse was bred by John Croft, of Bartferth, in Yorkshire, and got by his noted horse Partner, out of a Bloody Buttocks mare, the dam of Mr. Shaftoe's squirrel.

Sweeper's great-grand-dam was got by the Godolphin Arabian. To prevent trouble hereafter, no mares will be covered unless the money is sent with them. Good pasturage for mares at three shillings and nine-pence per week, but will not be answerable for escapes and other accidents.

Sweeper is the sire of many good runners.

JOHN CRAGGS.

Annapolis, February 7, 1786.

THE subscriber having an assignment of the debts due to Mr. Thomas Rutland, of the city of Annapolis, for dealings at his several stores in Virginia and Maryland, hereby earnestly requests all persons indebted to Mr. Rutland as aforesaid to make immediate payment to the subscriber, to whom, and to whom only, the debts are payable. He will be compelled, though reluctantly, to take legal steps for the recovery of those debts from all persons without distinction, who do not, without delay, comply with this request.

JOHN PETTY.

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